



**CITY OF YORK,
1941.**

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

**The Medical Officer of Health,
Tuberculosis Officer, and
Chief Medical Officer (Public Assistance),
The Chief Sanitary Inspector,
The Public Analyst,
Canal Boats Inspector, and
Tuberculosis Crusade Committee.**

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ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE LORD MAYOR (ALDERMAN WM. HORSMAN).

Chairman:—COUNCILLOR T. HARWOOD.

Vice-Chairman:—ALDERMAN WM. WRIGHT, J.P.

Ald. Hutchinson.	Coun. Watson.	Coun. Colley.
Coun. Crichton.	„ Cross.	„ G. L. J. Moore.
„ Hargrave.	„ Temple.	„ Spence.
„ Adamson.	„ Anderson.	„ F. Wright.
„ Gaines.	„ Hammond.	

UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Coun. Gaines.	Coun. Cross.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Watson.	„ Temple.
Ald. Hutchinson.	„ Crichton.	„ Colley.

HOSPITALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Coun. Crichton.	Coun. Anderson.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Hargrave.	„ F. Wright.
Ald. Hutchinson.		

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Coun. Crichton.	Coun. Hammond.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Adamson.	„ G. L. J. Moore.
Ald. Hutchinson.	„ Gaines.	„ Colley.

Miss M. Cudworth and Dr. D. Laing (York Dispensary).

Mrs. E. Shotton (York Trades Council).

FAIRFIELD FARM SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Councillors Cross and Gaines.

ABATTOIR SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Alderman Hutchinson, Councillors Cross, Anderson, Colley and Spence.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a) MEDICAL:—

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer, Chief Medical Officer (Public Assistance), and Medical Superintendent, Fever, Maternity, and Tuberculosis Hospitals:—

P. RUSSELL McNAUGHT, M.D., Ch.B., D.Sc. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.).

Deputy M.O.H.:—

CATHERINE B. CRANE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

M. and C. W. Medical Officer:—

KATHERINE C. ROGERS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.O.G. (from 1st Dec., 1941).

Resident Medical Officer, York Maternity Hospital:—

ELIZABETH G. BARKER, M.B., Ch.B. (to 30th Sept., 1941);

RUTH C. M. BROWN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (from 2nd Oct., 1941).

Medical Superintendent, City General Hospital:—

D. V. MARSHALL, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), (From 14th Nov., 1941).

Deputy Medical Superintendent, City General Hospital and Medical Officer, City Infirmary, Fever Hospital:—

NICHOLAS J. M. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B. (Ireland), B.A.O.

Resident Medical Officer:—

R. SINGER, M.D. (from 1st April, 1941).

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:—

F. B. SHEVLIN, M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool).

Assistant School Medical Officer:—

RUTH M. ALLINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Glas.).

Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital:—

R. A. HOOPER, M.B., B.S.

Assistant Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital:—

J. M. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B.

District Medical Officers (Poor Law) (part time):—

North District—HELENE E. SYKES, M.B., Ch.B.

Central District—JENNIE P. STEWART, M.B., Ch.B.

East District—A. K. TATESON, M.D., Ch.B., L.R.C.P. and S.

West District—J. T. WOODHEAD, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Aural Consultant, Fever Hospital (part time):—

R. THOMAS, B.A., B.M., B.Ch.

Orthopædic Consultant (part time):—

J. G. CRAIG, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Public Vaccinators (part time):—

East Sub-District—HELENE E. SYKES, M.B., Ch.B.

West Sub-District—G. A. HAYDOCK, M.B., B.S.

Obstetric Consultant, York Maternity Hospital (part time):—

A. R. LISTER, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Specialist Anæsthetist, York Maternity Hospital (part time):—

G. A. HAYDOCK, M.B., B.S. (from 11th November, 1940).

Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic, Pathologist and Bacteriologist (part time):—

S. GOODMAN PLATTS, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic (part time):—

K. L. BLOOMER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic and Aural Consultant, School Clinic (part time):—

PETER MACDONALD, M.D.

Medical Officer, Orthopædic Clinic (part time):—

H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B. (Adela Shaw Orthopædic Hospital).

Dental Officers:—

MISS A. RAMSDEN, L.D.S.

MISS L. B. RITCHIE, L.D.S.

(b) OTHERS:—

Veterinary Surgeon:—

J. W. PROCTER, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).

Public Analysts:—

JOHN EVANS, M.Sc., F.I.C., Sheffield (part time).

HUGH CHILDS, B.Sc., F.I.C., Sheffield (part time).

Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

F. FISHBURN, C.R. San. Inst. and Certified Meat Inspector.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

C. SIMPSON, A.R. San. Inst. and Certified Meat Inspector.

Housing and Drainage Inspector:—

J. WILSON, C.R. San. Inst., Cert. San.Sc., Cert. Meat Inspector and
Cert. Smoke Inspector.

Assistant Inspectors:—

G. A. COLLEY, C.S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Inspector and Smoke Inspector.
W. H. PLUMMER, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.
*C. WEBB, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.
*G. CHARNLEY, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.
†A. COOKE, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.
F. WALLS, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.
*C. HARRISON, C.S.I.J.B.
W. P. HARRISON, C.S.I.J.B. (from 1st November, 1941).

* Serving with H.M. Forces.

† Transferred temporarily to A.R.P. Department.

Vaccination Officer:—

R. A. WILKINSON.

Teacher, Fairfield Sanatorium School:—

MISS MANNING.

Matron, Fever Hosital:—

MISS C. W. MACKINTOSH, S.R.N. (Fever).

Matron, Fairfield Sanatorium:—

MISS E. NEWSOME, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Matron, York Maternity Hospital:—

MISS R. COCHRAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Matron, City General Hospital and Supt. Nurse, City Infirmary (Poor Law):—

MISS M. C. FISHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Matron, Mental Hospital:—

MISS S. E. CONNOLLY, S.R.N., Certif. R.M.P.A., S.C.M.

Matron, St. Paul's War Time Nursery:—

MRS. C. E. FAGG, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Temp.) (from 1st Aug., 1941).

District Midwifery Sister:—

MISS E. HAYHOE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health and Tuberculosis Visitors:—

MISS H. M. SMITHSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.
MISS A. DUNLAVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.
MRS. E. JACKSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.
MISS A. E. STURDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.
MISS M. J. MARSHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.
MISS E. WINCH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (from 1st June, 1941).

Assistant Health and Tuberculosis Visitors:—

MISS A. BARNES, S.C.M. and Fever Trained (to 30th Sept., 1941).
MISS E. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Municipal Midwives:—

MRS. B. BURKE, S.R.N., S.C.M.	MRS. E. J. RICHMOND, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. A. D. COULSON, S.C.M.	
MRS. D. M. FORTUNE, S.C.M.	MRS. H. THOMPSON, S.C.M.
MRS. H. A. HEAP, S.C.M.	MISS E. M. THORNTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. L. M. A. MIDDLECOAT, S.C.M. (to 5th June, 1941).	MISS L. M. WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

School Nurses:—

MISS L. EGAN, S.R.N.	MISS E. M. NEWTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MISS E. STODDART, S.R.N., S.C.M.	MISS G. H. WEALE, S.R.N.

Dental Nurse:—

MISS M. LOCKER, S.R.N.

Dental Attendant:—

MISS R. E. GLEW.

Orthopædic Nurse:—

MISS D. M. HALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(c) CLERICAL STAFFS:—

(a) *Health Department:—*

Senior (First Class) Clerk:—*C. W. PRIME.

Second Class Clerks:—†L. P. SAWYER, M.R.I.P.H.;
L. W. RICHMAN.

Third Class Clerks:— *P. D. BEADLE; W. H. PULLEYN;
*J. D. CANTRELL; T. E. SMITH (from 8.1.41)
C. E. NEWBEGIN (from 5.8.41).

Temporary Clerks:— MISS HORSLEY, MRS. FOUND,
MRS. RIDLEY, MRS. SHAW.

(b) *Tuberculosis Dispensary:—*

Hon. Secretary Care Committee:—Miss E. E. CONING, H.V. Certificate.

Assistant Secretary:—Miss N. TAYLOR.

Third Class Clerk:—Miss M. MOORE.

(c) *Child Welfare Centre:—*

Second Class Clerk:—Miss E. M. MILBURN.

Third Class Clerk:—Miss W. M. BANFORD.

(d) *School Clinic:—*

MISS J. MASTERMAN.

Assistant Clerks:—MISS M. SOWRAY, MISS E. PRIESTMAN,
MISS V. MARSHALL.

(e) *City General Hospital:—*

Clerk and Steward:—E. DRANSFIELD (from 15th Sept., 1941).

Third Class Clerk:—Miss M. THORNTON (from 10th Nov., 1941).

* Serving with H.M. Forces.

† Transferred temporarily to A.R.P. Department.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1941.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE CITY OF YORK.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The outstanding event of the year was the opening on 5th November of the first blocks of the New General Hospital, comprising 180 beds without administration block, kitchen or laundry, the building of which must await more propitious times.

Births numbered 1,602 compared with 1,541 for the previous year.

Deaths of civilians resident in the City fell from 1,385 in 1940 to 1,215 in 1941 a consequence of the lower death rate due to the less severe weather of the first quarter of 1941 compared with that of 1940.

Cancer deaths at 166 reached the highest level in our local records.

York's Maternity Mortality and Infant Mortality figures were slightly better than those for England and Wales, being 1.81 against 2.23 and 57.8 against 59 respectively.

As regards infectious diseases, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Measles showed decreases in prevalence but there were more cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Whooping Cough. Ten deaths were ascribed to the former and six to the latter disease.

The death rate for tuberculous disease, 53, is slightly above last year's record of 50 per 100,000 and will probably continue to rise as it did during the war of 1914-18, owing to deterioration of living conditions and food supply.

Dr. Shevlin is reporting on the work of the School Medical Services to the Education Committee.

To the Members of the Health Committee, my staff and others who have helped me to carry the burdens of a difficult year I offer my best thanks.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

P. R. McNAUGHT, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

50 BOOTHAM, YORK,
June, 1942.

CITY OF YORK.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres: 6,456.

Census 1931, 84,813.

Civilian population, mid-1941 (Registrar-General's Estimate), 98,050.

Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931), 20,120.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1941) according to the rate-books, 27,102.

Rateable value (April, 1941), £683,634.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £2,590.

We have no evidence that there are any occupations in the City which are harmful to the public health, or that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.

MARRIAGES.

					Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.		
					York.	England & Wales	
Year 1937	...	832	...	...	17.0	...	17.4
„ 1938	...	939	...	...	18.6	...	17.5
„ 1939	...	1212	...	...	24.0	...	21.1
„ 1940	...	1281	...	...	26.4	...	22.6*
„ 1941	...	1066	...	...	21.7	...	18.7

* Highest on record.

Results of the investigations of the numbers of children attending Elementary Schools in York suffering from malnutrition are set out below:

	Number of children examined	Nutrition.		Percentage subnormal or bad
		“Slightly subnormal”	“Bad”	
1937	5,111	515	6	10.2
1938	3,440	471	2	13.7
1939	2,583	274	3	10.7
1940	5,183	589	4	11.4
1941	4,716	663	6	14.3

Poor-Law Relief:

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Total persons in receipt of indoor poor-law relief at 31st December	516	510	478	378	436
Including, in sick wards and Children's Homes	245	163	138	164	184
Total persons in receipt of out-door poor-law relief at 31st December	1720	1705	1578	669	742
Including, under medical relief only	17	12	11	9	19

VITAL STATISTICS, 1941.
(Registrar-General's Figures).

			Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	{	Leg. ...	1,483	774	709	} Birth-rate ... 16.2 per 1,000.
		Illeg. ...	119	66	53	
Stillbirths	{	Leg. ...	41	27	14	} Rate per 1,000 total births 28.4.
		Illeg. ...	6	5	1	
Deaths ...		...	1,215	622	593	Death-rate ... 12.4 per 1,000.

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—			Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	...	—	—
Other Puerperal causes ...			3	1.81
Total ...			3	1.81

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—

			Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Number ...	...	...	91	4	95
Rate per 1,000 live births ...			56.3	34.6	58.4

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	166
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	8

Death-rate of Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	0.08	} per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases ...	1.45	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate ...	0.46	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate ...	0.53	
Cancer death-rate ...	1.69	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate ...	0.17	

Year.	Estimated Population.	Total (Nett) BIRTHS.	Birth- rate.	Total (Nett) DEATHS.	Death- rate	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1937	100090	1468	15.0	1168	12.1	300
1938	100800	1562	15.5	1071	10.7	491
1939	102100	1541	15.1	1101	11.0	440
1940	96800*	1541	15.9	1385	14.7	156
1941	98050*	1602	16.2	1215	12.4	387
AVERAGE ...		1542	15.5	1188	12.1	356

* Civilian population.

Lowest birth-rate on record—14.6 in 1933.

Lowest death-rate on record—10.3 in 1923.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 10 YEARS, 1932-1941.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEARS :									
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	2	2	4	—	4	3	—	4	10
Scarlet fever	—	3	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	9	5	2	10	—	10	—	7	1	6
Diphtheria	22	17	14	4	—	—	3	1	4	3
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	57	53	43	51	40	43	52	46	32	46
Other forms of tuberculosis	15	9	11	7	10	11	11	12	17	6
Syphilitic disease	7	7	12	8	14	10	8	11	9	11
Influenza	20	35	12	24	16	48	10	12	36	17
Measles	2	7	2	—	15	1	1	—	3	2
Acute poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	1
Acute infectious encephalitis	1	2	3	1	2	—	2	3	2	—
Cancer	127	111	141	131	123	155	153	147	147	166
Diabetes	14	15	16	16	11	24	15	18	16	16
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	64	74	80	67	60	65	69	69	124	137
Heart disease	220	219	223	224	256	242	260	270	359	264
Other diseases of the circulatory system	45	26	39	34	48	54	55	49	35	23
Bronchitis	46	41	31	26	35	49	44	37	131	84
Pneumonia	49	50	41	41	59	66	52	36	55	46
Other Respiratory diseases	7	4	7	16	11	22	11	13	30	13
Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum	11	11	9	11	9	11	7	9	15	20
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2	3	5	9	12	6	10	3	7	8
Appendicitis	12	4	8	3	11	11	6	5	7	5
Other digestive diseases	24	34	39	26	24	24	25	31	36	31
Nephritis	35	46	39	37	45	41	23	47	36	35
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	2	5	—	1	1	1	3	3	3	—
Other maternal causes	2	2	6	4	4	3	—	6	4	3
Premature birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	21
Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	45	39	39	41	52	41	40	48	29	27
Suicide	19	11	12	14	8	10	13	16	6	8
Road traffic accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	16
Other violent causes	26	38	39	41	30	41	30	46	42	42
All other causes	128	137	143	178	174	174	163	155	155	148
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS ...	1,012	1,011	1,022	1,030	1,073	1,168	1,071	1,101	1,385	1,215

* Combined prior to 1940.

† Included with "Other violent causes" prior to 1940.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES AS TO CAUSES OF DEATH AT
DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE, 1941.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All Ages.	0—1.	1—5.	5—15.	15—45.	45—65.	65 and over.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	10	1	2	—	4	3	—
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping-cough	6	1	4	—	1	—	—
5. Diphtheria	3	—	2	1	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of the respira- tory system	46	—	—	—	27	18	1
7. Other forms of tuberculosis...	6	—	—	2	1	3	—
8. Syphilitic disease	11	—	—	—	1	6	4
9. Influenza	17	1	—	—	2	3	11
10. Measles	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
11. Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
12. Acute infectious encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13M. Cancer of buccal cavity and œsophagus	11	—	—	—	—	3	8
13F. Cancer of uterus	15	—	—	—	1	6	8
14. Cancer of stomach and duo- denum	22	—	—	—	3	5	14
15. Cancer of breast	14	—	—	—	1	7	6
16. Cancer of all other sites ...	104	—	1	1	10	43	49
17. Diabetes	16	—	—	1	1	3	11
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	137	—	—	—	2	39	96
19. Heart disease	264	—	1	—	14	70	179
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	23	—	—	—	2	6	15
21. Bronchitis	84	6	4	—	4	17	53
22. Pneumonia	46	23	3	1	—	11	8
23. Other respiratory diseases ...	13	—	—	—	2	7	4
24. Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum	20	—	—	—	3	13	4
25. Diarrhœa (under 2 yrs. of age)	8	7	1	—	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis	5	—	—	—	2	2	1
27. Other digestive diseases ...	31	—	2	—	3	12	14
28. Nephritis	35	—	—	—	6	15	14
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
31. Premature birth	21	21	—	—	—	—	—
32. Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile dis- ease	27	24	—	—	3	—	—
33. Suicide	8	—	—	—	4	4	—
34. Road traffic accidents ...	16	—	—	3	8	3	2
35. Other violent causes ...	42	2	2	4	8	11	15
36. All other causes	148	8	6	1	15	17	101
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS ...	1,215	95	28	15	132	327	618

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY.

	Average for England and Wales	Average for the 126 County Boro's and great towns including York.	Average for the 148 smaller towns	YORK
Rate per 1,000 of total population:—				
BIRTH-Rate	14.2	14.7	16.4	16.2
DEATH-Rate (all causes)	12.9	14.9	13.0	12.4
From Enteric Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Whooping Cough	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.03
Influenza	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.17
Rate per 1,000 Births:—				
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	5.1	7.5	4.6	4.9
Total deaths under one year	59	71	56	59

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1937-1941.

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK)	4	3	9	7	3
Rate per 1,000 births :					
York	2.61	1.86	5.59	4.34	1.81
England and Wales	3.11	2.97	2.82	2.16	2.23
(b) INFANT MORTALITY :					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK)... ..	71	68	80	85	95
Rate per 1,000 births :					
York	48.4	43.5*	51.8	55.0	57.8
England and Wales	58	53	50*	55	59

* Lowest on record.

STATISTICS FOR EACH OF THE FOUR QUARTERS.

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	WHOLE* YEAR
Births	388	376	365	391	1,602
Birth-rate	16.0	15.5	15.0	16.1	16.2
Deaths	384	297	232	260	1,215
Death-rate	15.8	12.2	9.5	10.7	12.4
Infant Mortality—					
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	33	24	12	23	95
Rate per 1,000 Births ...	85.0	63.8	32.8	58.8	58.4
Deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia	62	31	13	27	130

* The figures for the four quarters are those supplied by the local Registrars.

Those for the whole year are supplied by the Registrar-General.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—CASE-RATES AND DEATH-RATES.

Diseases.	Case-rates.		Death-rates.	
	York.	England and Wales.	York.	England and Wales.
Diphtheria (per 100,000 population) ...	68	125	3.0	7
Scarlet Fever do. ...	206	147	Nil.	Nil.
Enteric Fever do. ...	5	3	Nil.	Nil.
Puerperal Pyrexia and deaths from Sepsis (per 1,000 births)	13.3	11.91	Nil.	.48

There were 3 deaths from Diphtheria and none from Scarlet Fever (compared with 4 and nil respectively in 1940.)

Whooping Cough was much more prevalent than in the preceding year, and there were 6 deaths, as compared with 1 in 1940.

Cases of Measles numbered less than one third of previous year's total. Two deaths were recorded.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever in the City during the year, and a small decrease in the number of cases of Diphtheria, 206 cases of Scarlet Fever (compared with 324 in 1940) and 68 cases of Diphtheria (compared with 73 in 1940) being notified.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1937-1941.
(Registrar-General's figures.)

Year.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1937	43	0.44	11	0.11	54	0.55
1938	52	0.51	11	0.11	63	0.62
1939	46	0.45	12	0.12	58	0.57
1940	32	0.33*	17	0.17	49	0.50*
1941	46	0.46	6	0.06	52	0.53
Average ...	44	0.44	11	0.11	57	0.55

* Lowest on record.

TOTAL NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS notified per Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	113	121	94	101	81	69	58	59	60	57	62	45*	48	53
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	59	43	31	27	46	34	47	38	16*	31	21	30	38	27
Total	...172	164	125	128	127	103	105	97	76	88	83	75*	86	80

* Lowest on record.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1941:—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
165	96	261	91	101	192	453

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

I.—(i) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.—See page 4.

1. (ii) (a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The bacteriological work of the Local Authority is carried out by Dr. S. Goodman Platts, at the County Hospital Laboratory, York. The number of specimens examined during the year is set out below.

Specimens.	Total.
Swabs examined for Diphtheria Bacilli	984
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	442
Specimens examined for Venereal Diseases	1,759
Miscellaneous:—	
Swabs for Hæmolytic Streptococci (239); Vincents (66)	305
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	64
Urine	200
Fæces	35
Agglutination Reactions for Enteric Bacilli, etc.	29
Blood counts, estimation of Sugar and Urea, Cultures	89
Blood Transfusions	10
Virulence Tests	4
Milk (Bacteriological Counts, Methylene Blue Tests, etc.)	85
Milk (Biological Tests for Tubercle Bacilli)	75
Foods (Bacteriological Examination)... ..	2
Water (Bacteriological Examination)... ..	10
Other Bacteriological and Pathological Examinations	57
Total	4,141

Chemical examinations are made by the Public Analysts (John Evans, M.Sc., F.I.C., Sheffield, and Hugh Childs, B.Sc., F.I.C., Sheffield). See Section 1.

1. (ii) (b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For Infectious Cases.—The Health Committee possess two motor ambulances, three motor vans and a utility car for hospital and disinfection work.

For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.—The Watch Committee provided a general ambulance service for the City until 30th November, 1941, when the work was transferred to Civil Defence ambulances save for accident cases which were dealt with as before by the two police ambulances. Cases conveyed numbered 2005 by Police and 137 by Civil Defence vehicles, a grand total of 2142, compared with 1978 in 1940.

1. (ii) (c) NURSING IN THE HOME.

General.—The York Nursing Association's staff consists of six trained nurses, who paid 21,696 visits during the year, in addition to attending minor operations at the homes of patients.

1002 cases were visited during 1941.

For Infectious Cases.—The Health Committee has an arrangement whereby the sum of £75 per annum is paid to the above Association for the services of their nurses, in cases of Measles, Whooping-cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea, Poliomyelitis, etc., in young children, and in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Pyrexia.

1. (ii) (d) TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

The arrangements at Clinics and Treatment Centres remained unchanged. For list see 1940 report, page 18.

1. (ii) (e) HOSPITALS (PUBLIC).

There are no developments to record at the Fever Hospital or Sanatorium.

The Nurses' Home at the Maternity Hospital has been adapted so that if the need arises it may be used to accommodate patients, the nurses being lodged in a nearby house.

The scheme for a new General Hospital (detailed on pages 21, 22 and 23 of the annual report for 1933) began to take shape in October, 1938, when work was commenced on three blocks providing beds for 180 patients (60 medical, 60 surgical, 60 children) with surgical theatre, X-ray, massage and light department.

The building of an administration block, laundry, etc., was postponed until a future date, as approval was withheld by the Ministry of Health. The Nurses' Home was extended and improved.

The new General Hospital was formally opened on the 5th November, 1941, by Alderman W. Wright and began to admit patients on 1st January, 1942. Meals are supplied from the kitchen of the adjacent City Infirmary.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE CITY INFIRMARY, YORK, DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1941:—

On the 31st December, 1941, the total number of beds provided for sick, maternity and mental cases at the City Infirmary was as follows:—

(a)	for men	...	...	...	...	...	174
(b)	for women	...	...	...	...	...	127
(c)	for children (under 16 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total							323

(A) IN-PATIENTS (Civilian).

1.	Total number of admissions	...	...	...	...	...	818
2.	Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	292
3.	Number of patients discharged	...	...	...	...	...	504
4.	Duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above—						
	(a) Under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	455
	(b) 4 weeks and under 13 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	218
	(c) 13 weeks or more	...	...	...	...	...	123
5.	Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations)	...	...	...	...	...	5
	(B) IN-PATIENTS (Non-Civilian)	...	...	...	...	...	434

HOSPITALS (VOLUNTARY).

Mr. J. R. Mackrill, Secretary of the York County Hospital, has been kind enough to supply the following information:—

“YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

St. Maurice's Hall, situated at the rear of the Out-patient Department, has been taken over as temporary accommodation for 20 medical cases in view of the restrictions on the use of the top floor wards.

A new post has been created by the appointment of an Assistant Radiologist (Dr. C. N. Pulvertaft).”

2. (i) ADMINISTRATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL MEDICAL SERVICES TRANSFERRED FROM THE LATE BOARD OF GUARDIANS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

Dr. N. J. M. Hession has, since August, 1935, been Medical Officer in charge of the City Infirmary, which is still administered by the Public Assistance Committee.

The medical charge of the Children's Homes was taken over by Dr. Hession from Dr. Catherine B. Crane on 1st April, 1940.

2. (ii) POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

(a)	Number of medical relief districts	...	...	...	...	Four
(b)	Number of districts in which the “open choice” system of medical relief has been introduced	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c)	Number of district medical officers	...	...	...	...	Four
(d)	Number of officers whose whole time is devoted to public health service	...	...	...	...	Nil

There were no changes during the year.

The following table shows the visits paid by the District Medical Officers during the year:—

Area.							No. of visits paid.
North	...	...	...	...	...	...	367
Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	414
East	...	...	...	...	...	...	476
West	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
							1,575

2. (iii) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Miss Haslewood, Executive Officer, York Mental Deficiency Committee, reports:—

The Brandesburton Hall Certified Institution, near Beverley, East Yorkshire, in which the City of York had a one-third share, was evacuated in February, 1941. The York patients were accommodated as follows:—

			Males.	Females.
East Riding Mental Hospital, Beverley	...	...	4	5
Mid-Yorkshire Institution, Whixley	...	...	30	—
Claypenny Colony, Easingwold, York	...	...	5	10
Whittington Hall, Old Whittington, Chesterfield	...	...	—	12
Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster	...	...	1	3
Winestead Colony, Winestead, near Hull	...	...	3	—
Hatfield Hall, Stanley, near Wakefield	...	...	—	8
Total			43	38

The Corporation are one of the constituent authorities in the Mid-Yorkshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective, whose Institution is at Whixley, in the West Riding. On 31st December, 1941, 48 males patient from York were accommodated there, inclusive of those transferred from Brandesburton. At the same date 6 patients were on licence therefrom.

At the York Institution there is approved accommodation for 10 adult males and 10 adult females, and for 5 boys under 16 years of age, but none for mentally defective girls.

The Total number in Institutions, chargeable to our Mental Deficiency Committee, as at the 31st December, 1941, was 126 (76 males and 50 females, all ages) excluding 10 males and 14 females on licence.

3. (i) MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

To carry out the requirements of the Midwives Act, 1936, the City is divided into two areas, with four municipal midwives to each area. Expectant mothers have a free choice of midwife in each area.

The total staff consists of the District Sister and eight midwives.

				Domiciliary Midwives.	Midwives in Institutions.	Totals.
(a)	Total number of midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority—					
	(i)	Employed by the Council	...	9	8	17
	(ii)	In private practice	... ..	5	6	11
				—	—	—
				14	14	28
				—	—	—
				Domiciliary Cases.	Cases in Institutions.	Totals.
(b)	Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by midwives—					
	(i)	Employed by the Council—				
		As Midwives	... ..	578	480	1058
		As Maternity Nurses	... ..	88	75	163
	(ii)	In private practice—				
		As Midwives	... ..	101	43	144
		As Maternity Nurses	... ..	63	446	509
				—	—	—
	Totals—	As Midwives	... ..	679	523	1262
		As Maternity Nurses	... ..	151	521	672
				—	—	—
(c)	Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1918, by a midwife—					
	(i)	Engaged in domiciliary practice	...	341	} Total, 342.	
	(ii)	In Institutional practice	... ..	1		

The following notifications were received from the certified midwives during the year:—

Notices of intention to continue in practice	...	...	...	39
Of sending for medical help in emergencies	...	...	...	342
Of preparing a dead body for burial	...	...	...	4
Of artificial feeding	...	...	...	33
Of death of mother or child	...	...	...	21
Of attendance at still-births (under C.M.B. rules)	...	...	...	16
Ditto ditto (under Notification of Births Act)				57
Of liability to be a source of infection...	...	...	...	18

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health and the two Assistant M.O.H.'s (who are the Supervisors of Midwives for the City).

YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL. STATISTICS FOR YEAR.

1. No. of Beds, 28 (plus 2 isolation).
2. No. of Beds reserved for expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment (included under 1), 6.
3. No. of admissions, 681.
4. No. of women treated in beds shown under 2 (included in figure shown under 3), 121.
5. Average duration of stay, 14 days. (Expectant mothers, 6—8 days).
6. Number of cases delivered by:—
 - (a) Midwives, 480.
 - (b) Doctors, 75.
7. No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency, 175.
8. No. of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia, 9.
9. No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum, Nil.
10. No. of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, 56.
11. No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, 1.
12. No. of maternal deaths, 3.
13. Number of infant deaths:—
 - (i) Stillborn, 30.
 - (ii) Within 10 days of birth, 25; after 10 days, 1.

During the year the Hospital trained for certification 18 pupil midwives. All were entered for the examination and 17 were successful.

3. (ii) MATERNITY SERVICES.

1. Population of the area served by the Council 96,800
(Registrar-General's Estimate, Mid-1940).
2. Number of births notified in that area during the year under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notifications:
 - (a) Live births, 1,541; (b) Still-births, 57; (c) Total, 1,598.
 - (d) By Midwives, 1,577; (e) By doctors and parents, 21.
3. Health Visiting—
 - (a) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year:
 - (i) By the Council 7
 - (ii) By Voluntary Associations (Military Families) ... 1
 - (b) Equivalent to whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at Infant Welfare Centres)—
 - (i) in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council 5
 - (ii) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations (Military Families) 1

(c)	Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors:					
(i)	To expectant mothers—First visits	...	...	...	...	193
	Total visits	...	...	...	...	356
(ii)	To children under 1 year of age—First visits	...	...	...	...	1,483
	Total visits...	...	...	...	...	8,711
(iii)	To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—					
	Total visits	...	...	...	...	20,304

4. Infant Welfare Centres—

(a)	Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council						4
(b)	Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations—(Military Families)						1
(c)	Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of the first attendance were—						
(i)	Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	1,189
(ii)	Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	413
(d)	Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of year, were—						
(i)	Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	1,012
(ii)	Over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	1,814

5.	Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics:						Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
(i)	Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council						3	2
(ii)	Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations (Military Families)						1	1
(iii)	Total number of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year						1,150	472

6. Milk and other food is supplied to children under 5 years of age free, or at less than cost-price in necessitous cases; and at cost-price in other cases.

Total quantity of milk supplied otherwise than under National Milk Scheme to young children:—Liquid, none; Dried, 10,454 pounds.

In July, 1937, arrangements were made for the supply of meals to expectant and nursing mothers, the Education Committee arranging for the feeding of necessitous cases at four meal centres in use for school children, viz.:—Holgate Bridge, Haxby Road, Harper's Yard and Fifth Avenue. The number of meals served during 1941 was 605.

In October, 1939, the City Council approved a scheme for the supply of free meals to necessitous pre-school children. The number of meals served during 1941 was 836.

7. Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

I.

Provided by the Council—York Maternity Hospital (30 beds).

II.

Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Maternity Institutions:—None.

8. Day Nurseries.	St. Paul's Part-time.
War-time (provided by Council under Circular 2383) ...	1
Total number of places ...	44
Total number of attendances (from 1st October to 31st December) ...	1,945
Total number of part-time Nurseries providing meals ...	1

9. Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council.	Number of cases removed to Hospitals.
(1) *Ophthalmia Neonatorum .	9	9	2	3
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	—	—	1	—
(3) Puerperal Pyrexia ...	22	22	5	18
(4) Measles and German measles (in children under 5 years of age) ...	320	320	20	10
(5) Whooping Cough (do.)	371	371	4	5
(6) Epidemic Diarrhœa (do.)	Not notifiable	—	—	—
(7) Poliomyelitis (do.)	1	1	—	1

* Vision unimpaired, 9; one case carried over from 1940 made a complete recovery.

10. Maternal Deaths (M.O.H. figures)

(a) Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare during the year—	
(i) from sepsis ...	—
(ii) from other causes ...	5
(b) Number of these cases which died—	
(i) at home... ..	—
(ii) in institutions ...	5

11. Child Life Protection (Section 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

(a)	Number of persons receiving children for reward at the end of the year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
(b)	Number of children—									
	(i) at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
	(ii) who died during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c)	Number of Child Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were—									
	(i) Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	(ii) Female, other than Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(iii) Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(d)	Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under (c) above) or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 209 (2) of the Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(e)	Proceedings taken during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

3. (iii) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

(a) YORK DIOCESAN SHELTERING HOME,
15 Bootham Terrace, York.

(*Superintendent and Visitor*:—SISTER SYKES).

This Home is carried on by the York Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare. It receives unmarried mothers before confinement and unmarried mothers with their babies after confinement, without limit of stay, until the mother obtains employment and the baby a home with relatives or foster-mother or in a hostel. There are 10 beds and 4 cots in the Home. The unmarried mothers are sent for their confinement to a maternity home or hospital. The length of stay averages from a few days to six months.

This institution receives an annual grant of £150 from the Corporation, Councillor Mrs. Moore and Councillor E. Temple being its representatives on the Committee of the Home for 1941.

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Expectant Mothers received	... 23	... 25	... 24	... 32	... 42
Mothers with their infants received	18	... 23	... 22	... 22	... 26

(b) PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE'S INSTITUTIONS.

The Public Assistance Officer reports as follows:—

Children are maintained in the Poor Law Institution up to the age of one year, when, if in good health, they are normally transferred to the Infants' Home, "The Elms," Hull Road, but this home at the present time is not occupied, the children either being placed with Foster Mothers or sent to Hovingham Lodge.

In addition there are three Homes available for older girls and boys, as follows:—

St. Hilda's, Lowther Street	...	40 beds (girls and boys).
120 Haxby Road	... ..	12 beds (boys).
4 Feversham Crescent	... ..	18 beds (boys).

(c) ST. STEPHEN'S ORPHANAGE, THE MOUNT.

(Mother:—Miss Marshall).

This Orphanage accommodates 30 girls, the age of admission being from 2 to 7 years.

(d) GODFREY WALKER HOME, ACOMB ROAD.

This Home accommodates 20 girls, who are sent from the Headquarters of the Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society, and come from all parts of the country. The children are not all homeless, but their homes are very poor ones, or undesirable from other points of view. They are trained mostly for domestic service.

3. (iv) HEALTH VISITORS.

The work of health visiting and tuberculosis visiting is carried out by a staff of five certificated health visitors and two assistant health visitors. The latter are trained nurses, but do not possess the Health Visitors' Certificate.

Visits paid during 1941:—

First Visits <i>re</i> Births notified and registered	...	...	1,423
Re-visits	... ..	...	6,407
Elder Children (1 to 5 years, etc.)	... ..	...	18,986
Expectant Mothers	... ..	...	351
Nurse Children	... ..	...	277
Cases of Pneumonia	... ..	...	18
Cases of Tuberculosis	... ..	...	2,033
Other infectious cases	... ..	...	1,142
Convalescent cases of Sickness and Ailing Children	...	...	177
Miscellaneous visits	... ..	...	68

3. (v) CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The Medical Officer of Health, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the five Health Visitors are appointed Child Protection Visitors for the purposes of Part VII of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Notices under Part VII are sent to the Medical Officer of Health, and a report is made monthly by him to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The following table shows the position at 31st December, 1941:—

No. of Infants on Register at	Adopted	5
31st December, 1940 ... 35	Restored during year to parents	
Placed on Register during the	or relatives	10
year 30	Transferred to another foster-	
	parent	4
	Attained 9 years of age	2
	Left City	6
	Admitted to Institutions	3
	Died	0
	Remaining on Books, 31st	
	December, 1941	35
—	—	—
65		65
—		—

3. (vi) (a) DENTAL TREATMENT.

The dental surgeon, Miss Ritchie, gives two half-days weekly to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The numbers treated during 1941 were:—

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.		Children of Pre-School Age.
Number treated	171	142
Number of attendances	467	291
Number of fillings	144	115
Number of extractions—		
With local anæsthetic	7	2
With general anæsthetic	774	304
Number of scalings, etc.	267	74

The number of mothers discharged dentally fit was 141. Dentures were provided under the scheme in ten cases at a cost to the local authority of £33.

3. (vi) (b) ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

An Orthopædic Clinic is held monthly by Dr. H. L. Crockatt, at the School Clinic.

At the ten sessions held, 111 children, of whom 74 were school children, were seen.

At the County Hospital there is an Orthopædic and Fracture Department, under the charge of Mr. J. G. Craig, F.R.C.S., Orthopædic Consultant for the city. Sessions for Out-patients are held on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and there are facilities for X-ray examinations, massage, sunlight treatment, etc. Cases requiring in-patient treatment are sent either to the Adela Shaw Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, or admitted to the York County Hospital.

Nine children were admitted to the Adela Shaw Orthopædic Hospital, two were referred as out-patients.

Mr. Craig visits the Fairfield Sanatorium to supervise the orthopædic cases in residence there.

The Health and Education Committee share the services of a School and Orthopædic Nurse., Miss B. M. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M., formerly Sister-in-charge of the Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Thorp Arch. During 1941 she attended at clinics and paid 375 visits to patients.

4. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

(1)	Number of applications for registration during 1941	...	...	—
(2)	Total Nursing Homes in the City	...	...	6
	viz.:—	No. of Beds.		
		Maternity.		Other.
	No. 23 St. Mary's	...	...	5
	No. 16 Mount Parade	...	...	—
	Holgate Nursing Home, St. Paul's Lodge, Holgate	...	...	—
	Purey Cust Nursing Home	...	...	19
	"Ivy Dene," Front Street, Acomb	...	...	9
	Nunthorpe Nursing Home, Nunthorpe Avenue	...	...	—
(3)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration...	...	...	—
(4)	Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	—
(5)	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	—
(6)	The supervision of nursing homes, including maternity homes, is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, the Assistant Medical Officers of Health, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector.			

No unregistered homes have been discovered in the City.

No action has been necessary in regard to unsatisfactory homes.

No infringements of the Bye-laws came to the notice of the Department during the year other than omissions to notify deaths to the Medical Officer of Health.

The Keepers were warned in each instance.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER.

I am indebted to Mr. H. Whitehouse, Engineer of the York Waterworks Company, for the following:—

“The public water supply to the City of York and district during 1941 has been satisfactory in quality and ample in quantity.

The supply, as authorised by Statute, is taken from the River Ouse.

The water pumped from the river passes through screens at the intakes and is subjected to a process of purification by chlorination, coagulation, sedimentation, and treatment with activated carbon, followed by primary filtration through rapid gravity filters and final filtration by slow sand filters. The utmost care has been taken to ensure that pure and wholesome water shall be supplied to consumers.

The quality of the water supplied has been uniformly high throughout the year. Samples are taken almost every day and the Analysts certify that the standard of purity is excellent. The total number of samples of filtered water examined bacteriologically, including those taken from various sections of the Works, was 546. Of these 270 were taken from services in the City, with the following results:—

Number of colonies per millilitre developed on Agar:—

Average in 3 days at 20°C ... 2.14.

Average in 48 hours at 37°C ... 1.46.

Presumptive Coli Organisms:—

With 10 millilitres, 1,350 tests all negative = 100%.

„ 50 „ 270 „ „ „ = 100%.

„ 100 „ 47 „ „ „ = 100%.

Clostridium Welchii:—

102 tests, all proved negative.

In addition to the City of York, the Company supplies water to eleven villages within its statutory area of supply.

The Company also supplies water in bulk for seven villages in the area of the Flaxton Rural District Council, five villages in the area of the Tadcaster Rural District Council, and ten villages in the area of the Derwent Rural District Council.

Water for flushing sewers, watering streets, and other public purposes, is supplied to the York Corporation free of charge.”

Seven chemical and bacteriological examinations of the Town's water were carried out by the Public Analyst during the year. All were satisfactory. No B Coli were found in 100 m.l.

The Public Analyst also reported on samples from five deep wells and one shallow well on the outskirts of the City and two from Hovingham Lodge.

The City Bacteriologist tested three samples, one from a deep well (No B. Coli in 10 m.l.) and two samples from the River Foss (*a*) filtered—no B. Coli in 10 m.l., (*b*) unfiltered—B. Coli in 0.1 m.l.

1. (ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewerage and sewage disposal are under the supervision of the City Engineer. For details see 1940 report, page 32.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Nothing to report.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

“At the end of 1941 there were 14 privies and 7 pail-closets, all being on the outskirts of the City.

There are 32,445 water-closets, an increase of 77 during the year.

There are 1,804 waste-water closets, a decrease of 7 during the year.”

3. (ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This is under the control of the City Engineer, and I am obliged to him for the following information:—

(a) The method of collecting dry house refuse.

All domestic refuse is placed in bins by householders and collected by the Corporation freighter motor-vehicles, which are provided with covers to prevent the escape of dust. A small portion of the domestic refuse is still collected by horse-drawn vehicles.

In June, 1940, approximately 500 bins for the collection of food salvage were distributed in the public streets, and since that time the period between collections of domestic refuse has been increased from one week to a fortnight, with an intervening fortnightly collection of salvage only.

The value of salvage collected during the year has been as follows:—

Food	...	...	...	...	£ 3,128
Paper	...	...	...	...	4,940
Metals	...	...	...	...	2,651
*General	...	...	...	...	1,139
					£11,858

*Glass, Textiles, Bones.

There are now 21 dry ashpits, 14 wet ashpits and 31,760 ashbins in use in the City.

(b) **The method of collecting refuse from earth-closets and privies.**

The contents of earth-closets, pail-closets and privies are collected by motor vehicles between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m.

(c) **The method of disposing of dry house refuse.**

About 72% is dealt with by controlled tipping; the remainder, which is usually objectionable material, is dealt with at the Destructor. The average amount of domestic refuse destroyed amounts to approximately 20 tons per day. See also (a) above.

(d) **The method of disposing of refuse from earth-closets and privies.**

This is disposed of at the Destructor.

(e) **The method of cleansing cesspools.**

There are nine cesspools in the City. Some of these are cleansed by the owners; others by the Corporation.

(f) **Arrangements for disposal of cesspool contents.**

Some of the cesspools are emptied by the owners on to adjoining land; the contents of those emptied by the Corporation are tipped into the sewer at Foss Islands.

3. (iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.	}	See the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, appended.
3. (iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES.		
3. (v) CAMPING SITES—NIL.		
3. (vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT.		

3. (vii) **SWIMMING BATHS.**

(a) Only the St. George's Baths remain open to the public. The others are now in use for the storage of an emergency supply of drinking water.

(b) There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public in the City.

Water from Swimming Baths.

Three samples of water from St. George's Baths were examined by the Public Analyst. Free chlorine ranging from 0.5 to 0.10 parts per million (standard 0.2 to 0.5 parts) was found on two occasions, with absence of coliform organisms. At one test free chlorine was present, 0.08 parts per million, and 16 coliform organisms per 100 m.l. were found.

One specimen from Bootham School bath was examined and showed no coliform organisms. Free chlorine was 0.30 parts per million.

3. (viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No change has been made in the arrangements set out on pages 40—41 of the Annual Report for 1939.

(1)	(a)	(i)	Number of Council Houses found to be infested	...	11
		(ii)	Number of Council Houses disinfested (with H.C.N. gas)	... ..	10
		(iii)	Disinfested with insecticidal fluid	... ..	1
	(b)	(i)	Number of other houses found to be infested	...	13
		(ii)	Number of other houses disinfested (with H.C.N. gas)	... ..	—
			(Fumigated with sulphur and insecticidal fluid)	...	13

In addition one house was sprayed before demolition.

During 1941, 41 loads of furniture from 79 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

Furniture from one house and 15 single articles of furniture were disinfested for private owners at their own expense.

4. SCHOOLS.

See the separate report of the School Medical Officer, published by the Education Committee.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,279
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,664
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	70
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	70
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil.
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	574

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	384
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a)	<i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>		
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	31
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
		(a) By owners	20
		(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil.
(b)	<i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—</i>		
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	14
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
		(a) By owners	38
		(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil.
(c)	<i>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>		
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(d)	<i>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>							
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding:—

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	33
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	33
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	221
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	11
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	5
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	22
(d)		Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil.
(e)		On 31st December, 1941, 35 houses known to be overcrowded comprised 29 non-municipal and 4 municipal houses.	

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

At 31st December, 1941, the number of applicants for Corporation houses was 720, compared with 478 for 1940.

In December, 1941, the progress of building operations carried out by the Corporation was as follows:—

Houses completed and let	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,839
Houses sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Houses taken over from Great Ouseburn R.D.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Houses purchased from private owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
							5,160

Rent Rebate Scheme.

I am indebted to the Estates Manager for the following information:—

At the 31st December last 2,203 houses and flats were included in the Rent Rebate Scheme. At the same date, of the 2,203 tenants previously referred to, 142 were actually receiving rebate. The average rebate per house at that time, taken over the total number of tenants included in the Scheme, was 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per house.

The lowest inclusive rental for A2 and A3 houses is 7/10 per week.

LAYERTHORPE IMPROVEMENT AREA.

Nothing to report.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

A full list of the 69 schemes carried out during the years 1925-1939 is given on pages 46-47 of the Annual Report for 1939.

INDIVIDUAL HOUSES.

Under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1941, no dwellings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

In November, 1940, the Council resolved that the net rent of any condemned house licensed for occupation should not exceed two-thirds of the normal rent prior to the house being condemned.

Six dwelling-houses dealt with under Section 11 and two under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, have been re-opened for human habitation with the consent of the Health Committee under Circular 2156 of the Ministry of Health.

The York House Improvement Society, Limited.

The Fourteenth Annual Report of this Society, for the year ended 31st December, 1941, includes the following:—

“Repairs and maintenance are given careful attention with the result that our houses are in demand. The tenants, with one exception, have paid their rent regularly. War damage insurance, rising cost of repairs, fuel and other services, together with the high rate of income tax have resulted in a reduced surplus.”

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

- (a) Milk Supply: (See Reports of Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Analyst, Sections H and I).
- (b) Meat and Other Foods: Ditto ditto ditto
- (c) Adulteration, etc.: Ditto ditto ditto
- (d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food: ditto

(See also Section B—Laboratory Facilities).

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

I am indebted to the Secretary for Education for the following report on the working of this Scheme:—

Number of children eligible to participate, 13,658.

Number of children receiving Milk under the scheme:—

1941.	1940.	1939.
10,519	8,326	7,061

FOOD POISONING.

Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, came into force on 1st October, 1939. This Section requires the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of the name, age and sex of the patient and his address, together with particulars of the food poisoning which he is suspected to be suffering from.

A labourer aged 51 years was admitted to the City Infirmary on 4th September suffering from acute gastro-enteritis, with vomiting, diarrhoea and a high temperature. *B. aertrycke* was isolated from the stools. The history was that on the previous day he had breakfast between 5 and 6 a.m., when he consumed sausage roll; at noon his meal consisted of cooked sausage. He took ill between 6 and 7 p.m.

The food was from a canteen at his work place. Investigation failed to bring to light any other case of illness amongst those who had consumed food from the same canteen.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1941.

No alterations were made during the year.

SMALLPOX.

No cases of this disease were reported during the year.

No vaccinations or re-vaccinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health during the year under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

VACCINATION.

I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the following information:—

1. Year.	2. Successfully Vaccinated.	3. *Percentage of total births.	4. Vaccination postponed or certified as insusceptible of vaccination	5. Died or removed from York unvaccinated.	6. Declaration of "Conscientious Objection."		7. Persons Re-vaccinated by Public Vaccinators.
					Number	*Percentage.	
1936	513	43·6	32	88	579	49·0	17
1937	572	39·2	40	152	837	57·4	8
1938	646	40·1	19	133	900	55·8	4
1939	611	39·2	16	145	879	56·4	5
1940	661	43·2	21	199	786	51·4	2

* Percentage of total births less figures in columns 4 and 5.

Outside the City of York, the Vaccination Officer acts for the Flaxton Rural District (North Riding) and the Bishopthorpe area of the West Riding.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
1937	133	1·36	—	—	—	131	98·5
1938	167	1·65	3	3·0	1·8	162	97·5
1939	86	0·86	1	1·0	1·2	84	97·8
1940	73	0·75	4	4·1	5·5	72	98·6
1941	68	0·69	3	3·0	4·6	64	98·5

Highest on record—291 in 1933.

Diagnostic Swabs.—Of the 68 cases notified, 36 were verified to be Diphtheria by bacteriological examination.

The school chiefly affected was St. Wilfrid's (7 cases), and the number of school children, 31.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The number of children who received three immunising injections at the School Clinic during 1941 was 2,633, compared with 192 in the previous year. Of the children immunised during 1941, 1,026 were pre-school children.

The total number of children who have been immunised since the scheme commenced in 1934 has now reached a figure of 6,863.

During 1941, 406 children were Schick tested at least six months after their immunising injections, and the percentage found to be Schick-negative was 97.

The prophylactic used for immunisation was toxoid anti-toxin floccules.

Fuller details will be found in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

During 1941, 50 children under the age of 15 years were notified as suffering from diphtheria, and of these 7 had been inoculated. Investigation showed one case in which diphtheria was not confirmed, the remaining 6 were confirmed. One of the six contracted diphtheria before the effects of inoculation could have given protection. The five remaining had been inoculated in 1935, 1937, 1938 and 1941 (two).

SCARLET FEVER.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
1937	204	2·08	—	—	—	—	194	95·0
1938	320	3·17	2	0·02	2·0	0·62	291	90·9
1939	418	4·15	—	—	—	—	395	94·5
1940	324	3·17	—	—	—	—	288	88·9
1941	206	2·11	—	—	—	—	184	89·7

Highest yearly total record—722 (1929).

The Schools chiefly affected were Knavesmire and St. Barnabas, and the number of school children, 133.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Year.	Total cases.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to County or Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospitals.
1937	1	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	6	0·06	—	—	—	—	6	100·0
1939	7	0·07	1	0·01	1·0	14·3	2	28·6
1940	2	0·02	—	—	—	—	1	50·0
1941	5	0·05	—	—	—	—	5	100·0

Six cases were notified during the year; one was found to be suffering from jaundice without any sign of enteric, and the notification cancelled. Of the remaining five, four were cases of para B infection, one of typhoid. The latter was an Irish labourer. Two cases were notified in June, one each in the months of July, October and December.

No source of infection or connection between the cases could be traced.

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
PUERPERAL PYREXIA.					
Cases notified	41	34	53	34	23
PUERPERAL SEPSIS.					
Deaths	1	3	1	3	0

Puerperal pyrexia cases notified were probably due to:—

Uterine sepsis and related causes	...	...	...	...	11
Pyelitis and cystitis	...	...	...	...	3
Influenza	...	...	...	...	2
Thrombosis	...	...	...	...	1
Cause indefinite or unknown	...	...	...	...	6
					—
					23
					—

The scheme for dealing with cases remains as detailed on page 53 of the Annual Report for 1939.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

Cases notified:—	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Acute Primary Pneumonia	82	73	69	75	70
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	36	12	17	28	9
Deaths from Influenza	48	10	12	36	17
Deaths from Pneumonia (all forms) ...	66	52	36	55	46

ERYSIPELAS.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Cases notified ...	43	41	40	31	33
	(3 deaths)			(2 deaths)	

Of the cases notified during 1941, 29 were Facial Erysipelas ; the remaining cases were affected on various other parts of the body.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Cases notified ...	4	5	1	26	38
	(4 deaths)	(3 deaths)		(4 deaths)	(10 deaths)

The 38 cases were notified as follows:—January (5), February (5), March (2), April (6), May (6), June (3), July (5), August (1), September (2), October (2), December (1). Twenty were males, eighteen females. The youngest patient was aged 11 months, the oldest 61 years.

Twenty-three cases were confirmed as meningococcal infections by bacteriological examinations. Three cases were members of the armed forces.

The ages of the ten fatal cases were: males 2 years, 4 years, 27 years, 36 years, 44 years, and females, 11 months, 39 years, 44 years, 52 years, 60 years.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Cases notified ...	5	10	3	4	9

Six cases were treated at home, one in the Maternity Hospital and two in the Fever Hospital. All cleared up without impairment of vision.

DYSENTERY.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Cases notified ...	—	—	1	1	—

MALARIA.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Cases notified ...	5	3	1	—	—

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Cases notified ...	2	10	1	6	7
	(1 death)		(1 death)	(2 deaths)	(1 death)

The seven cases were notified in April (2), May (2), August (1), October (1), November (1). Five were males, two females. The youngest was 2 years, the oldest 16 years. The patient who died was 12 years of age.

ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Cases notified ...	1	—	—	1 (1 death)	—

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Cases notified ...	—	— (2 deaths)	— (1 death)	1 (2 deaths)	—

MEASLES.

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Cases notified ...	— (1 death)	— (1 death)	4	1759 (3 deaths)	538 (2 deaths)

WHOOPING-COUGH.

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Cases notified ...	— (10 deaths)	—	32 (7 deaths)	15 (1 death)	573 (6 deaths)

MEASLES, WHOOPING-COUGH, MUMPS, CHICKENPOX GERMAN MEASLES.

The following figures represent the numbers of cases of school children reported to the School Clinic as suffering from Measles, Whooping-cough, Mumps, Chickenpox and German Measles.

Year.	Measles.	Whooping-Cough.	Mumps.	Chickenpox.	German Measles.
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1937 ...	543	309	337	280	—
1938 ...	425	115	43	395	—
1939 ...	81	367	103	569	—
1940 ...	1,098	17	60	229	726
1941 ...	218	349	473	468	28

SCABIES.

Owing to the prevalence of this disease the Health Committee in 1940 sanctioned the appointment of a nurse to supervise and assist in the treatment of infected persons in their homes and at a cleansing centre in Hungate. Later part time help was provided to assist the nurse in bathing patients, and the centre was transferred to more suitable premises at Lendal Bridge.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1941, 757 patients received treatment, adults 69, school children 546, pre-school children 142.

ANTHRAX, EPIDEMIC JAUNDICE, Etc.

No cases of anthrax, epidemic jaundice, glandular fever, undulant fever or psittacosis came to the knowledge of the Health Department during the year 1941.

RHEUMATIC FEVER.

Two deaths from rheumatic fever were recorded during the year.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

A Steam Disinfecting Station is situated at the Fever Hospital, Yearsley Bridge. It contains the apparatus known as the "Washington Lyon," built by Messrs. Manlove & Alliott. The staff consists of four disinfectors, who are employed in the removal of infectious cases and the disinfection of infected premises, bedding, and other articles.

Disinfection of rooms by fumigation or spraying, and of clothing, etc., by heat, is carried out where necessary. The following figures represent the disinfecting work carried out during recent years:—

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Rooms disinfected by fumigation					
or spraying	1,908	1,725	1,899	1,563	1,489
Articles disinfected by steam					
disinfector	23,938	21,233	27,467	29,259	35,300
Library and other books disin-					
fectd	578	798	964	930	726

RATS.

For particulars regarding the action taken against rats, see Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

MOSQUITOES.

No complaints were received during the year as to the prevalence of Mosquitoes.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.														TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.				Total Deaths.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages.													Fever Hpl.	County Hpl.	P.L. Infirmary.	Military Hpl.		Total.	
		Under 1 year	1—2 years.	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over.								
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diphtheria ...	65	—	1	3	4	23	11	5	10	—	—	1	—	—	64	—	—	—	64	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	205	3	5	10	57	80	15	15	8	1	18	1	—	—	184	—	—	—	184	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	5	—	—	—	7	2	1	—	10	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia...	70	8	8	2	3	8	3	3	9	4	2	13	6	3	3	8	15	1	27	46	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	7	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	3		
Erysipelas ...	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	12	4	14	5	14	—	—	1	15	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	40	2	3	2	2	2	1	6	—	—	4	—	—	34	3	—	—	1	38	10	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	9	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	2	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis...	7	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	546	33	56	81	90	157	17	17	17	1	—	—	—	11	—	—	6	—	17	2	—
Whooping-cough ...	573	54	84	81	79	177	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	5	6	—
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Totals ...	1585	110	158	180	186	235	452	60	50	85	24	34	11	332	17	26	2	377	69		

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

From :— District.	Diph- theria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough.	Puer- peral Sepsis.	* Other Dis- eases.	Totals.
City of York	60	176	5	34	11	11	4	6	24	331
Flaxton ...	19	11	—	7	1	—	1	1	3	43
Easingwold...	4	15	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	24
Malton U.D. .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Malton R.D. .	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Helmsley ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pocklington .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nidderdale ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Derwent ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Norton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Non-civilians	21	10	1	16	9	18	—	—	36	111
Totals ...	106	216	8	60	21	30	6	8	65	520

* Other diseases include cases of Chicken Pox 9, Mumps 20, Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis 3, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 3, Influenza 4, Meningitis (other than C S.F.) 6, Pneumonia 2, Dysentery 1.

Twenty-three deaths took place in the Hospital ascribed to Diphtheria 5, Cerebro-spinal Fever 6, Enteric Fever (para B) 1, Whooping Cough 3, Meningitis (other than C.S.F.) 6, Influenza 1, Diabetic Coma 1.

CANCER.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1937	148*	1.51	151
1938	152*	1.51	151
1939	140*	1.39	139
1940	147	1.52	152
1941	166	1.69	169

* Figures supplied by Local Registrars.

Patients admitted to the City Infirmary and found to require surgical treatment are transferred to the County Hospital, York. The daily cost of maintenance is paid by the Public Assistance Committee.

Facilities for radiological treatment are available at the General Infirmary, Leeds, the daily cost of maintenance being 12/6 for in-patients and 5/- per treatment for out-patients. The Health Committee agreed to pay for the treatment of certain cases as from 1st January, 1938.

Thirty-eight patients were provided with advice or treatment at Leeds Infirmary under arrangements made by the Council.

A leaflet drawn up in 1925 and submitted to the Local Division of the British Medical Association, is circulated amongst persons desirous of obtaining information with regard to the disease.

CANCER ACT, 1939.

Circular 2062 of the Ministry of Health, dated 1st July, 1940, postponed the requirements of Section 1 (1) of the Cancer Act, 1939, which placed the duty upon local authorities of submitting their arrangements under the Act to the Minister within one year from the commencement of the Act. The period has been extended to 31st March, 1942.

The National Society for Cancer Relief commenced work in the City during 1932, and the General Secretary of the Society (Mr. R. F. Gollop) has supplied me with the following report from Mrs. Dent, the Society's local visitor:—

REPORT ON WORK IN YORK, 1941.

At the beginning of 1941 there were 21 patients receiving financial assistance and 17 patients under observation. During the year 9 new cases have been added, all of whom are receiving financial help, and the following 14 deletions have been made from my register:—

2 patients cured: 2 have returned to work.

One found to have private means, and 9 deaths.

In addition, 22 patients are on my book who, whilst not receiving direct financial assistance, are helped in various ways such as:—by conveyance to the Leeds Radium Department and the supply of dressings, bedding, etc. Also two patients received grants towards the purchase of surgical belts.

During the year I have paid numerous calls in the City and suburbs, also in Bishopthorpe, Osbaldwick, Riccall, Askham Richard and New Earswick.

By means of the Health Department ambulances 54 patients were taken periodically to Leeds Infirmary. This service and the kindness and care which have accompanied it, have been greatly appreciated not only by the patients

and ourselves, but also by the Officials at the Radium Centre. Several patients travelled by rail, their fares being paid by the Society. There were 65 journeys by ambulances, involving 154 attendances. In addition, a number of Dispensary Notes were given to patients to receive medical attention in their own homes.

I desire to express my appreciation of the kindness extended to me in my work, and would particularly mention the Lady Almoner and the Staff of the Radium Centre, Leeds Infirmary; the Staff of the York Dispensary; Miss Pontefract, Lady Almoner at the York County Hospital, and the York Health Committee and Staff; also the assistance received for ambulance duties.

In November, 1933, the City Council approved a recommendation of the Health Committee that the Fever Hospital ambulance, when disengaged, should convey patients between York and Leeds Infirmary for radium treatment, when the patient is unable to travel by bus or train, and is so necessitous as to be unable to bear the cost.

				1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
Patients conveyed	...	...	...	25	43	27	50	54
Return journeys to Leeds Infirmary	...			86	116	61	76	65

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been taken by the Corporation under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as facilities exist for in-patient and out-patient treatment in the Eye Department of the York County Hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year		CASES.		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
		Notified.	Treated.				
			At Home. In Hospital.				
1937	...	5	5 —	5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1938	...	10	7 3	10	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1939	...	3	1 2	3	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1940	...	4	1 3	4	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1941	...	9	6 3	9	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES. *				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
5	2	—	5	3	—	—	—	2
15	9	10	6	3	3	8	—	—
25	10	—	4	2	7	2	1	—
35	13	2	2	—	4	3	—	—
45	10	1	1	—	7	1	1	—
55	7	2	1	—	8	2	2	—
65 and upwards ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals ...	53	16	20	10	29	17	4	2

* Including 25 new cases which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, viz.:—

Death Returns, 7. Transfers, 17. Posthumous Notifications, 1.

Twenty-five of the deaths occurred in Institutions.

Of the 30 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 9 were classified as bones and joints, 1 as abdominal, 11 peripheral glands, 2 genito-urinary, 3 skin, 2 eyes, 1 buttock, 1 miliary.

Seven fatal cases of Tuberculosis occurred during the year which had not been notified (13·4 per cent. of total Tuberculosis deaths). The general practitioners concerned were reminded when it was found that they had omitted to notify.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, as no case of Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade was known to the Health Department.

The City Council delegated its functions under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the compulsory isolation of Tuberculosis cases, to the Health Committee. One case was reported to the Committee who decided that the patient should be warned that failure to comply would lead to legal proceedings. The patient agreed to enter the Sanatorium.

THE YORK TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 11 CASTLEGATE.

The Dispensary is open daily. Clinics are held for City cases on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 2-30 p.m., and for North Riding patients by one of the County Tuberculosis Officers on Tuesdays (first and third of each month) at the same hour.

On notification each case is visited by a Health and Tuberculosis Visitor and re-visited as may be thought necessary. The number of visits paid was 2,033.

The home is inspected by an Assistant Sanitary Inspector, who makes a report to the Chief Sanitary Inspector ; any defect in the house of the patient is rectified as soon as possible, and arrangements made for disinfection when required.

If the house is unsuitable, the patient is recommended to the Estates Manager for consideration by the Housing Committee, and many have been re-housed on Corporation Estates. A number have received rent subsidies from the After-Care Committee, when their means would not otherwise permit them to remove to better surroundings.

(See York Tuberculosis Crusade Committee's Report—Section G (iv).)

Notified cases are examined at the Dispensary or at home, to decide the most suitable form of treatment in each instance, and the medical practitioners concerned are informed of the Tuberculosis Officer's opinion.

Doubtful cases are brought to notice by practitioners and institutions, and these are examined (sometimes in consultation with their medical attendants) to clear up the diagnosis.

During the year 125 new cases, exclusive of contacts, were examined, 62 were found to be tuberculous.

When no definite decision is come to, appointments are made from time to time for re-examination until active tuberculosis is considered to be excluded.

The Assistant School Medical Officers send suspected cases for observation, and reports are furnished to them as to diagnosis, fitness for school (special or otherwise), treatment required, etc.

Since the 1st April, 1934, the Health Committee have paid the York County Hospital £1,000 per annum in respect of treatment of tuberculous indoor and outdoor patients.

Cases requiring X-Ray examination are referred by the Tuberculosis Officer to the physicians and surgeons of the County Hospital, who furnish reports, and, in many cases, are able to clear up the diagnosis.

During 1941, 195 examinations were made of tuberculous or suspected cases at the York County Hospital, and the County Hospital X-Ray Department has been utilised for cases at Fairfield Sanatorium.

Bone and joint cases are referred to the Orthopædic Clinics, held by Dr. Crockatt, at the School Clinic, or by Mr. J. G. Craig, F.R.C.S., at the York County Hospital and admitted for In-patient treatment when required. The latter was appointed, from 1st March, 1935, Orthopædic Consultant for the City, and he visits regularly at Fairfield Sanatorium to direct treatment of orthopædic cases there.

(See also Orthopædic Treatment—Section B.)

Two children suffering from Tuberculosis of the bones were admitted to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, during 1941.

Eighteen adults and five children were admitted to the York County Hospital for surgical treatment. A number of cases have also been admitted to Fairfield for open-air treatment, attending from time to time as out-patients at the County Hospital for renewal of plaster, X-Ray examinations, etc.

Fourteen patients were treated by artificial pneumothorax and two by thoracoplasty or section of the phrenic nerve at the County Hospital, York.

LIGHT TREATMENT.

Light treatment was carried out at the County Hospital as follows:—

	<i>Patients. Treatments.</i>		
Surgical ...	6	96	Mercury Vapour General Mercury Vapour and Tungsten Arc Local.
General and Abdominal .	3	48	Carbon Arc General.
Skin (Lupus) .	14	648	Mercury Vapour and Carbon Arc General. Mercury Vapour and Tungsten Arc Local.
Tuberculous Glands ...	34	826	Mercury Vapour and Carbon Arc General. Mercury Vapour and Tungsten Arc Local.

Ten Lupus cases were treated at the Light Department of the General Infirmary, Leeds. A donation of £20 per annum is given by the City Council to the General Infirmary in respect of this service.

One patient admitted to Blencathra Sanatorium, Threlkeld, in September was discharged in December.

One patient, a Ministry of Pensions case, admitted to the Middleton-in-Wharfedale Sanatorium from the York Military Hospital was discharged after four weeks of treatment.

The Sanatorium School at Fairfield has enabled us to keep children for as long as may be required to bring them into a good condition of bodily health without too great detriment to their educational training.

On discharge a short report is sent to the Medical Attendant, and in the case of school children, to the Assistant School Medical Officers also. Patients are invited to attend regularly at the Dispensary for re-examination, and are visited by the staff as may be necessary.

In addition to the Sanatorium School, the Open-Air Day School, at Fulford, has played a very useful part in our anti-tuberculosis scheme in dealing with suspect and convalescent cases.

CONTACTS.

Six of the 85 contacts examined were found tuberculous.

Contacts are advised to be examined either by their own medical attendant or by the Tuberculosis Officer. Lists of school children contacts are regularly supplied to the School Clinic, in order that the children may be examined by the Assistant School Medical Officers.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

A number of cases were dealt with by private dentists, with assistance from the After-Care Committee. (See Report of the After-Care Committee, Section G (iv).)

SHELTERS.

Shelters are available for loan to patients. The shelters are lent without fee. The Dispensary Nurses supervise as to proper use.

FAIRFIELD SANATORIUM COUNCIL SCHOOL.

(Certified under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Acts, 1899 to 1914, as a Special School for Tuberculous children, from 2nd June, 1920. Accommodation, mixed, 20).

				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admitted during 1941	...	...	...	14	18	32
Discharged during 1941	...	...	...	20	11	31
Number in School on 31st December, 1941				5	13	18

ANNUAL REPORT BY MISS MANNING, TEACHER.

The difficulties of obtaining material has curtailed many of the activities of the children. These, however, are only temporary and will be re-started as soon as the opportunity permits.

The children had their Annual Medical Inspection by Dr. Allinson on May 21st and their Dental Inspection by Miss Ritchie on October 10th.

On September 25th all the children were taken to see "Target for Tonight" and the personnel of the Odeon Picture Theatre went out of their way to make the visit a very happy one.

On December 23rd Councillor W. W. Adamson performed the rites of Father Christmas at the annual distribution of gifts from the tree.

SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

Admissions and Discharges, 1st January to 31st December, 1941.

Institution.	No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1940.			No. of Cases Admitted during 1941.			No. of Cases Discharged during 1941.			No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1941.			No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1941.			
	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.
York County Hospital	—	—	—	—	12	6	5	23	11	6	5	22	—	1	—	1
Fairfield { City Cases ...	12	1	10	23	35	16	13	64	19	7	13	39	15	13	4	27
County do....	1	1	14	16	—	18	23	41	1	15	27	43	—	—	3	11
Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside ...	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3
Middleton-in-Wharfe- dale Sanatorium ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Blencathra Sanator- ium, Threlkeld ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	13	2	26	41	49	40	43	132	33	28	46	107	15	14	7	42

Return showing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year 1941.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.				Grand Total.
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—(1) On Register 1st January ... (2) Transfers from other areas (3) Lost Sight of cases returned	131 7 1	83 3 —	19 — —	22 — —	20 2 —	33 1 1	70 — —	66 2 —	151 9 1	116 4 1	89 — —	88 2 —	444 15 2
B.—New Cases diagnosed as:— (1) Class T. B. Minus. ... (2) Class T.B. Plus ... (3) Non-Pulmonary ...	15 21 —	6 7 —	2 — —	1 — —	— — 9	— — 4	— — 6	— — 5	15 21 9	6 7 4	2 — 6	1 — 5	24 28 24
C.—Cases written off:— (1) Recovered ... (2) Dead (all causes) ... (3) Removed to other areas... (4) For other reasons ...	— 27 7 4	4 19 4 2	2 — 1 1	10 — — —	1 3 2 —	— 1 2 1	7 1 2 1	8 1 — —	1 30 9 4	4 20 6 3	9 1 3 2	18 1 — —	32 52 18 9
D.—On Register 31st December ...	137	70	17	13	25	35	65	64	162	105	82	77	426

VENEREAL DISEASES.

A Clinic is provided at York County Hospital. The Clinic sessions are held as follows:—

Men.		Women and Children.	
Mondays	... 3 to 4 p.m.	Wednesdays	... 3 to 4 p.m.
Thursdays	... 6 to 7 p.m.	Fridays	... 7 to 7-30 p.m.
Fridays	... 7-30 to 8-30 p.m.		

Medical Officer of the Clinic and Pathologist:—Dr. Sydney Goodman Platts.

Assistant M.O.:—Dr. Kathleen L. Bloomer.

The East, West and North Riding County Councils contract for treatment of their cases at the County Hospital through the York Corporation.

Particulars of the facilities available, together with the times of the sessions, have been circulated to all medical practitioners in the City and District. On the whole, co-operation of the medical practitioners is quite good, although inconvenience is sometimes caused by the patients being sent to the Treatment Centre at the wrong times.

The public appears to be well informed as to the facilities provided for free diagnosis and treatment, and patients are ready to avail themselves of these facilities.

Enamel plaques, advertising the facilities for free treatment, are fixed in all the public conveniences, and renewed when necessary.

Except on Thursday in the case of males, there are facilities for daily irrigation of cases (both sexes) of Gonorrhœa and for disinfection. 1,777 out-patients' attendances for intermediate treatment, irrigation, dressings, etc., were made during the year, compared with 2,353 in 1940.

Salvarsan substitutes are supplied to the medical practitioners (for the treatment of their own patients) through the County Hospital stock, gratis, at all times of the day or week-end. The County Hospital possesses a list of practitioners qualified to use these free supplies. A total of 130 doses were supplied to 8 of these doctors during 1941.

The extent to which practitioners have availed themselves of the facilities for pathological examinations provided by the Council is shown in the following Table.

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Made at York County Hospital.				
	S. *	G. *	W. *	O. *	Total.
Specimens from V.D. Clinic at York County Hospital—					
From City of York cases ...	8	454	209	—	671
From East Riding cases ...	—	7	10	—	17
From North Riding cases ...	—	15	13	—	28
From West Riding cases ...	—	10	10	—	20
Total sent by Clinic ...	8	486	242	—	736
Sent by medical practitioners and Hospitals	—	75	926	22	1023
Grand Total	8	561	1,168	22	1,759

* S. For detection of Spirochetes.

* G. For detection of Gonococci.

* W. For Wassermann reaction.

* O. Other tests.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

YORK CASES.

CASES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Not V.D. *	TOTALS.	Actual cases of V.D.	
						Males.	Females.
Total out-patients dealt with, first time ...	23	1	57	65	146	36	45
Discharged, treatment complete	5	—	19	—	24	12	12
Ceased attendance, treatment not complete ...	9	1	13	—	23	9	14
Total attendances, out-patients... ..	1,694	4	986	228	2912	1,251	1,433
Aggregate number of days of in-patient treatment	7	—	6	—	13	7	6

* Apprehensive persons who proved not to have Venereal Disease.

1055 doses of Salvarsan substitute were given to 96 York City cases of Syphilis.

Fifty-seven new cases from neighbouring districts in the three Ridings attended the Clinic.

During the half-year ended 30th June, 1941, 12 new City cases of Syphilis and 22 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 13 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

During the half-year ended 31st December, 1941, 11 new City cases of Syphilis, and 35 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 11 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

Three male and five female cases of Venereal Disease were received in the County Hospital as in-patients.

York cases of Venereal Disease amongst unmarried girls requiring hostel treatment go to the hostel at Leeds (the "Hope Hospital") in connection with the four diocesan rescue associations, the York cases being sent in through the York Diocesan Association. No City cases were received during the past year.

The education and propaganda work suggested by the Ministry of Health has been carried out by the York Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council (see Section on Health Education).

The Branch Executive Committee includes the President (Mr. Alderman J. B. Inglis, J.P.) and the Hon. Secretary (the Medical Officer of Health).

SECTION G.

(i) HEALTH EDUCATION.

Posters are supplied each month to the Health Department by the kindness of the Health and Cleanliness Council, and arrangements are made for their display in schools and clinics.

In December, 1933, the Corporation decided to take over four poster-frames formerly used by the Empire Marketing Board, and arrangements were made with the Central Council for Health Education to display suitable posters dealing with health subjects. These are changed monthly.

Since 1931, by arrangement with Messrs. Burrows, of Cheltenham, copies of an attractive booklet, "The Public Health Service of the Corporation," have been available for free distribution. From time to time the publication is revised and brought up to date.

HEALTH LECTURES:

Three lectures were given by the Medical Officer of Health during the year the subjects being "The First Year," "Origin of the Health Services" and "The War Time Nursery and New General Hospital."

Dr. Crane, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, gave two addresses on "Child Welfare" and one to members of a first-aid post on "Birth in an Air Raid Shelter."

A campaign organised by the British Social Hygiene Council was carried out in the Autumn.

Meetings were arranged for workers at two factories and for A.R.P. personnel (male and female) at which addresses were given on the medical and social aspects of venereal diseases, illustrated by suitable films.

A Public Meeting for women on October 2nd was addressed by Mrs. Neville Rolfe:

Two courses of three lectures each were given (*a*) to two Day Continuation Classes and (*b*) to men employees at Messrs. Rowntrees.

(ii) NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

I am indebted to Mr. H. Bell, Clerk to the Committee, for the following information:—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

Chairman:—Dr. Peter Macdonald, M.A., C.M.

Vice-Chairman:—Mrs. J. N. Mercer, J.P.

Councillors W. W. Adamson, T. R. Knight and E. Lacy; Drs. E. Ball Dodd and R. P. McGarrigle; Mrs. F. M. Hood; Messrs. F. L. Bardsley, E. Binks, S. B. Bird, C. J. S. Boyce, J.P., E. Dunkley, L. Moody, A. Newlove, C. D. Outhwaite, R. Pounder, F. W. Pulling, H. Ramsden and W. P. Saville.

Clerk to the Committee:—Mr. H. Bell, F.C.I.I.
Offices, 8 Minster Yard.

At the end of the year there were 42 doctors (three of whom employ an Assistant), 1 Approved Institution and 39 Chemists, etc., involving 43 shops.

The quarterly count of the Index Register of the Committee showed that at the dates mentioned the following numbers of insured persons were resident in the City:—

1st January, 1941	...	...	...	43,721	insured persons.
1st April, 1941	...	...	...	43,508	„ „
1st July, 1941	...	...	...	42,827	„ „
1st October, 1941	...	...	...	42,895	„ „

The average insured population for the year was, therefore, 43,238, as compared with 46,093 for the previous year, a decrease of 2,855. There were 344 insured persons temporarily resident in the area who required medical treatment from an insurance practitioner. 5,821 names were added to and 7,486 removed from Insurance Practitioners', Medical Association's, and Institutions' lists during the year.

(iii) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

Medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health of 136 contacts of infectious disease, or persons convalescent after discharge from the Fever Hospital.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector made two visits in connection with plans referred from the Streets and Buildings Committee.

P. RUSSELL McNAUGHT, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer and
Tuberculosis Officer.*

York Tuberculosis Crusade.

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

Twenty-seventh Annual Report.

Hon. President—ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS, J.P.

Chairman—†MR. J. CONVEY.

THE TOWN CLERK.

†DR. CRANE.

†DR. P. R. McNAUGHT.

†MR. ARTHUR WILKINSON, J.P.

†MISS PATERSON.

ALD. WM. WRIGHT, J.P.

†MR. JAMES W. BARNES.
(Public Assistance Officer).

MRS. BEANLAND.

†MRS. WARD.

MR. HOWARD GRAY.

†MRS. JENNINGS.

†MRS. SHAW.

†MR. R. M. STUBBS.

† *Members of the Executive Sub-Committee.*

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—
MISS CONING, 11 Castlegate.

Assistant Secretary—
MISS N. TAYLOR, 11 Castlegate.

Bankers—
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., Coney Street.

Hon. Auditors—
MESSRS. PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO., 5 New Street.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1941.

It has been interesting to note that all the upheaval of war has had surprisingly slight ill effects on the general health of the nation, and we must attribute this fact to the watchful care of efficient health services, and to good fortune in the absence of serious epidemics. We remember in the last war how very seriously tuberculosis was affected by wartime conditions, and again the plain warning has been ignored, and long hours in factories and munition works, lack of leisure and fresh air, have increased the incidence of tuberculosis, especially among young women between fifteen and twenty-five. Many factors have contributed to this increase of respiratory tuberculosis, the work of the Dispensaries has been interrupted, there has been the descent of greater numbers of people upon the reception areas, and a consequent increase in overcrowding. Raids, shelter life, rationing and anxiety must all play their part in the undermining of health in those who are unfitted to bear the "slings and arrows" of present day existence, and there is little defence against tuberculosis infection.

NUMBER OF CASES TO WHICH HELP WAS GIVEN.

Nine patients were given travelling expenses.

Fourteen patients were provided with clothing and boots.

Twenty-four patients were supplied with sick-room comforts, bedsteads, bedding and invalid chairs.

Seventy-seven patients received milk.

Eight patients were given Dispensary Notes.

Twenty-seven patients received gifts of coal, for which special donations had been given.

Four patients were supplied with artificial dentures.

Two patients received subsidies towards rent.

VARIOUS FORMS OF HELP GIVEN.

The help given has taken various forms, according to the individual necessities of the cases, and includes:—

Provisional help for patients who are in need of immediate assistance.

Friendly visiting and advice.

Extra nourishment (milk).

Provision of separate bed and bedding, so that patient may sleep alone.

Loan of air cushions, bath chairs, etc.

Provision of warm clothing and boots.

Loan of shelters.

Payment for light employment of partly-recovered patients.

Provision of Dispensary Notes for suitable cases.

Payment of expenses, or part expenses, for boarding-out at the seaside.

Assistance towards the provision of artificial teeth, spectacles and spinal jackets, splints, etc.

Home Helps for advanced cases.

Travelling expenses for patients undergoing light treatment at Leeds General Infirmary.

Subsidies towards rents for tuberculous patients.

VISITS TO PATIENTS.

The Health Visitors paid 2,033 visits, many of which were in connection with After-Care work.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN PATIENTS.

A special request was made to the Health Committee that in giving orders for the supply of clothing for patients, bed linen, etc., for use in their Hospitals, the claims of this employment scheme might be borne in mind.

A small stock of useful household linen is always on sale at 11 Castlegate—Pillow Cases, Roller Towels, Glass Cloths, etc., may be purchased there.

RENT SUBSIDIES.

Two patients received a weekly subsidy during 1941. The subsidy usually represents the difference between the old rent and the new, and the patients have certainly benefited by the removal to better housing conditions.

THANKS.

We wish to express our grateful thanks for the following gifts:—

Clothing from—Mrs. Machen, Mrs. Blagg, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Coates, Mrs. Mellor, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Hepworth, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Simm, and Mrs. Norman Milner.

Books and Magazines from Miss Haley, Mrs. Grisdale, Miss Kilvington, and Miss Moore.

Special gift from the Rangers and Rovers (per Mr. Manners) for coal.

Gifts of Toys and Knitted Woollies for Christmas party from—Saw Mill Department, Messrs. Rowntree & Co. (per Mr. Convey), Mrs. Graham and Freda Blagg.

Dispensary Notes from—Mr. Daykin, Alderman J. B. Inglis, J.P.

Donations to General Fund from—L. & N.E.R. Pension Fund, Mrs. Cooper, Charitable Institution Fund of Messrs. Rowntree & Co.

Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell have again kindly audited our accounts, and we are very grateful for this kindness extended to us for so many years, and for their unfailing interest in our work.

We wish also to record our grateful thanks for assistance and co-operation from The Public Assistance Officer; the British Legion; the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families' Association; the Matron, The Shelter, Peckitt Street; and the Lady Almoners of Leeds General Infirmary and the York County Hospital.

ELIZABETH E. CONING,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

NELLIE TAYLOR,

Assistant Secretary.

SECTION H.

**ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1941.**

MR. F. FISHBURN, M.S.I.A., C.R. San. I.

To the Right Hon. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration a report of the work carried out in the Sanitary Section of the Health Department during 1941.

As requested by the Ministry of Health, the Report is presented mostly in tabular form, with short reports on the administration of the various Acts and Orders relating to food supply, etc.

The changes in the staff during the year were as follows:—

Mr. E. B. Oglesby was appointed in January to fill a temporary vacancy, and the appointment was terminated in June on his enlistment into the R.A.F.

Mr. T. M. Kilyon was appointed in July to fill the vacancy, and his appointment was terminated in September on his enlistment in the R.A.M.C. (Sanitary Section).

In November Mr. W. P. Harrison was appointed to fill the temporary vacancy.

In conclusion I desire to acknowledge, with many thanks, the cordial support which I have received from the Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health and Members of the Staff generally.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

F. FISHBURN,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS, Etc.

						Re-
Dwelling Houses:—						Inspections. inspections
Notifiable Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	446 11
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	9 —
Verminous	...	...	...	...	...	87 36
Dirty	...	...	...	...	...	47 74
<i>Re</i> suspected Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	98 17
<i>Re</i> prospective Corporation Tenants	...	...	...	...	...	249 6
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	856 1,341
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	86 2
Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	22 11
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	— —
Factories, with Power	...	...	...	...	...	96 —
Factories, without Power	...	...	...	...	...	208 —
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	62 5
Factory Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	52 5
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	54 —
Shops, <i>re</i> Sanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	...	8 —
Drains Tested	...	...	...	...	...	82 —
Drains Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	290 108
Premises <i>re</i> Swine, Fowls, and other Animals	...	...	...	...	...	53 8
Stables <i>re</i> Accumulation of Manure	...	...	...	...	...	17 8
Offensive Trades (other than Fried Fish Shops)	...	...	...	...	...	34 3
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	43 1
Plots of waste ground	...	...	...	...	...	13 1
Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies, Back Roads, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	51 8
Premises infested with Rats or Mice	...	...	...	...	...	172 19
Miscellaneous Visits not classified	...	...	...	...	...	1,948 —

FOOD INSPECTIONS:—

Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	31,714 —
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	101 —
English Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	— —
Foreign Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	— —
General Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	...	5 —
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	— —
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	68 —
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	26 —
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	141 —
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	54 —
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	39 —

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Interviews with Owners or Tradesmen	...	...	...	...	...	262
No. of Notices served...	...	...	...	...	...	120
No. of Letters sent	...	...	...	...	...	986
No. of Certificates issued under Land Charges Act, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	65
No. of Notices under S. 4 and 62, Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	38
No. of "permitted numbers" issued under S. 62, Housing Act, 1936...	...	...	...	...	...	57
No. of Complaints received, general	...	...	...	...	...	698
Ditto, <i>re</i> Rats	...	...	...	...	...	155
No. of Housing Cards compiled since 1911	...	...	...	...	...	12,338

NUISANCES ABATED, DEFECTS REMEDIED, etc.

Houses:—

Provided with damp-proof courses	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
New floors laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Means of ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Plasterwork repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Roofs, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Walls re-pointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Water spouts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Downspouts disconnected from drain	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yard pavements repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Yards repaved	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances abated from keeping of swine and other animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

Drainage:—

Cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Drain-openings removed from inside buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	35

Water closets:—

Lime-washed or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Light and ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Additional provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Provided with sufficient supply of water	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
New flush pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
“Wash-down” water-closets provided in lieu of “waste water” closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Privies converted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Refuse accommodation:—

Portable ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Miscellaneous (not classified above)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
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ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year 338 factories were on the register, including:—

Retail Bakehouses	...	39	Tinsmiths	...	...	...	8
Factory Bakehouses	...	41	Watch Repairing	...	...	...	5
Boot and Shoe Repairing	...	39	Restaurants	...	...	...	21
Dressmaking	...	22	Cabinet Making	...	...	...	and
Millinery	...	11	Upholstery	...	...	...	14
Tailoring	...	16	Laundries	...	...	...	3
Joinery	...	12	Cycle Making	...	...	...	and
Plumbing	...	14	Repairing	...	...	...	9
Saddlery	...	4	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	80

On the whole the factories, retail bakehouses, etc., were found to be in a satisfactory condition, and it was only necessary to serve 23 notices to cleanse and limewash and 13 notices to carry out repairs. These notices were all complied with. No legal proceedings had to be instituted.

Full details of the factories and of our inspections were placed on record in accordance with the Act.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

						Jan., 1941.	Dec., 1941.
No. of keepers...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
No. of houses	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
No. of rooms used for sleeping	...	...	...	...	...	19	19
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	...	...	...	...	...	75	75
No. of applications for registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

Under the provisions of Section 80, York Corporation Act, 1902, all Common Lodging Houses are re-registered annually.

The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

						Jan., 1941.	Dec., 1941.
No. of landlords	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
No. of houses	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
No. of separate families	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

The premises and bedding were invariably found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The attention of the City Surveyor had been called to the following defects:—

Condition of back roads	4
Choked or foul street gullies	6
Nuisances arising from sewers	4

FOODS.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

TABLE I.
TOTAL WEIGHT OF UNSOUND MEAT DESTROYED.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Stones.</i>
1941	10,054
1940	11,115
1939	6,988

TABLE II.
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	4,881	642	563	23,392	3,749
Number inspected... ..	4,881	642	563	23,392	3,749
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCU- LOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	9	11	9	68	17
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	396	78	19	480	134
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	8·3	13·9	4·9	2·3	4·0
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	33	45	3	3	16
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	379	151	2	—	397
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	8·4	30·5	·9	·01	11·0

TABLE III.

OTHER FOODS INSPECTED, CONDEMNED AND REMOVED FOR SALVAGE.

A large quantity of tinned meat, glass, and packet goods, fish, fruit, imported meat, bacon, ham, eggs, sweets, cakes and biscuits, etc., were inspected, and a total weight of 1,737 stones were found to be in an unsound condition. The meat, bacon and ham were sent to the Government Digester Plant for the extraction of fat. Other foodstuffs, where suitable, were removed to the Salvage Department, and the remainder to the Destructor, Foss Islands, and destroyed.

COWSHEDS.

No. of registered keepers, January, 1941	...	...	...	10
No. discontinued since January, 1941	...	...	...	—
No. of registered keepers, December, 1941	...	...	...	10
No. of cows kept in City	...	...	...	187
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	20

The premises generally were found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

TABLE IV.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Designated Milk :

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, prescribes the following designations and standards for milk:—

Designation.	Standards.	
Tuberculin Tested Milk	Must satisfy the prescribed Methylene Blue Reduction Test	No coliform bacillus in one-hundredth of a millilitre.
Accredited Milk ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Pasteurised Milk ...	Not more than 100,000 bacteria per millilitre.	—

A sample taken at any date from the 1st May to the 31st October is regarded as satisfying the Methylene-Blue Test if it fails to decolourise the Methylene-Blue in 4½ hours, and a sample taken at any date from the 1st November to the 30th April is regarded as satisfying the test if it fails to decolourise the Methylene-Blue in 5½ hours.

Designation.	No. of samples.	Complied with prescribed conditions.	Did not comply with prescribed conditions.	Coliform Bacilli present.
"Tuberculin Tested (Certified)"	6	5	1	1
"Accredited"	1	1	—	—
"Pasteurised"	7	5	2	1

Ungraded Milk:

No. of Samples.	Methylene-blue Test.		Coliform Test.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	B. Coli absent.	B. Coli present.
60	37	23	27	33

Biological Test:

Type of Milk.	Number	Positive.	Negative.
"Tuberculin Tested"	6	2	4
"Accredited"	1	—	1
"Pasteurised"	7	—	7
Ungraded Milk	54	6	48
Totals	68	8	60

In each case where a positive result to the biological test is obtained, or where the milk is otherwise adversely reported upon by the Bacteriologist, particulars are sent to the County Authorities and to the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector of the district in which the premises are situated.

PHOSPHATASE TEST—PASTEURISED MILK.

Nine samples of Pasteurised Milk were submitted for the Phosphatase Test, all of which were certified as negative.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1941 was 209 (72 informal and 137 formal), This number represents 2·13 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (98,050), being slightly smaller than the proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health, *i.e.*, 3 per 1,000.

The following table shows the percentage of adulterated samples for the last five years:—

TABLE V.

Year.	Total Samples.			Milk Samples only.		
	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated
1937 ...	273	38	13·9	175	35	20·0
1938 ...	283	44	15·5	203	44	21·7
1939 ...	300	53	17·7	199	45	22·6
1940 ...	275	41	14·9	190	40	21·1
1941 ...	209	33	15·8	139	32	23·0

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

For the classification of samples taken see the report of the Public Analyst.

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in Margarine.

No. of manufacturers of margarine	...	...	...	...	0
No. of wholesale dealers in margarine	...	...	...	...	15
No. of premises on register	...	...	...	...	19

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 34 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Butter and Margarine Act, 1907.

No. of manufacturers of butter	...	...	...	...	1
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

During the year 155 complaints, mostly from occupiers of dwelling houses, were received as to infestation of premises by rats. These were investigated and, if necessary, notices served upon the occupiers in accordance with the Act, advice being given as to the most suitable poisons and methods to be used for the destruction of the vermin. Where possible the services of a ratcatcher were used, 1,117 rats being caught and 1,573 baits laid.

With the co-operation of the City Engineer, arrangements were continued throughout the year to bait the sewers regularly, phosphorus paste being used.

Theatres, Music Halls, etc.

Periodical inspections were made of the local Theatres and Cinemas.

Certain minor defects were found, but these were remedied by verbal notices to the Managements.

Waste Water-Closet Replacements.

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 47 (4).

The City Council, on the 7th March, 1938, passed the following resolution:—

“That the Chief Sanitary Inspector be instructed to investigate all applications for replacement of waste water-closets by water-closets ; to ask for an estimate of the cost and to authorise a payment of half the cost thereof provided such half cost does not exceed £7 10s. 0d.”

As will be seen from the tabular statement (page 63), 7 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste water-closets.

Prosecutions.

Date.	Offence.	Result.
7-8-41 ...	<i>Milk Sample No. 80—</i> Selling adulterated milk...	Case dismissed.
7-8-41 ...	<i>Milk Samples Nos. 86 and 87—</i> Selling adulterated milk to vendor of No. 80	Fined £5 and £3 6s. 6s. costs.
1-10-41 ...	<i>Milk Sample No. 109—</i> Selling adulterated milk ...	Case against producer-vendor dismissed. Servant and agent ordered to pay £5 costs.

SECTION I.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1941.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S LABORATORY,
67 SURREY STREET,
SHEFFIELD, 1.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors of
the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following report of my work as Public Analyst for the City of York during the year ending December 31st, 1941.

During the year 209 samples were submitted for analysis.

The following Table shows the nature and number respectively of the samples submitted:—

Article.	Number Examined.	Article.	Number Examined.
Milk	139	Ground Rice	4
Curd	1	Jam	2
Lard	1	Treacle	1
Lard Compound	1	Flavouring Essence	2
Coffee	3	Mint	1
Cocoa	2	Malt Vinegar	3
Pepper	3	Meat and Fish Products	14
Curry	1	Food Substitutes (Egg, Lemon and Onion)	4
Baking Powder	4	Haricot Beans (Canned)	1
Custard Powder	3	Drugs	17
Flour	1		
Corn Flour	1		

MILK.

During the year, 139 samples of Milk were examined.

Of these:—

106 samples were genuine.

5 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

2 samples were slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) were genuine.

9 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 7·3 to 32·0 per cent.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 8·3 per cent. and slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Freezing Point (Hortvet) —0·513°C. showed at least 3 per cent. of Added Water.

1 sample was abnormal in character, containing 5·65 per cent. of Milk-Fat and only 8·28 per cent. of Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. (Too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point.)

7 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. (Too sour for the determination of their Freezing points.)

6 samples contained 6·3, 6·4, 7·1, 7·7, 11·8 and 13·6 per cent. respectively of Added Water.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 5·6 per cent. Freezing Point (Hortvet) —0·546°C. normal. It contained 20 parts per million of Formaldehyde.

1 sample contained a small amount of dirt (coal dust).

The following Table shows the average monthly composition of the Milk samples:—

Month.	No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
		Milk-Fat %	Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat %
January	—	—	—
February	6	3·55	8·59
March	13	3·58	8·57
April	28	3·51	8·52
May	16	3·43	8·59
June	12	3·29	8·77
July	6	3·44	8·58
August	11	3·70	8·49
September	6	3·28	8·68
October	11	3·60	8·74
November	16	3·72	8·75
December	14	4·17	8·64
Average for the year 1941		3·59	8·62
Average for the year 1940		3·54	8·64
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939		3·00	8·50

The following Table shows the composition of the Milk samples not complying with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations 1939, or with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C.	Remarks.
		Milk-Fat. %	Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
60	April 24	3.35	7.84	-0.494	Added Water 7.7%.
65	April 29	3.70	7.95	-0.502	Added Water 6.4%. Refers to No. 60.
66	April 29	3.27	7.89	-0.497	Added Water 7.1%. Refers to No. 60.
80	May 30	2.76	7.34	-0.444	Added Water 13.6%.
86	May 31	3.66	7.96	-0.490	Added Water 6.3%. Refers to No. 80.
169	Dec. 18	4.14	7.49	Sour	Added Water 11.8%.
36	Mch. 29	2.75	8.37	-0.513	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.3% and slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) showed at least 3% of Added Water.
13	Mch. 28	4.20	8.34	Sour	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat.
15	Mch. 28	3.60	8.32	Sour	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat.
50	April 19	3.05	8.41	Sour	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat.
54	April 19	3.40	8.21	Sour	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat.
106	Aug. 7	3.90	8.29	Sour	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat.
107	Aug. 7	4.30	8.40	Sour	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat.
120	Sept. 26	3.40	8.44	Sour	Slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat.
34	Mch. 29	2.68	9.08		Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.6%.
47	April 9	2.78	8.53		Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.3%.
85	May 30	2.71	8.93		Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.6%.
89	June 4	2.58	8.81	-0.544	Deficient in Milk-Fat 14%. "Appeal to Cows" and refers to Nos. 80, 86 and 87.
91	June 4	2.04	8.64		Deficient in Milk-Fat 32%.
96	June 6	2.49	8.78		Deficient in Milk-Fat 17%. Refers to No. 91.
98	June 11	2.58	8.82		Deficient in Milk-Fat 14%. "Appeal to Cow" and refers to Nos. 91 and 96.
99	June 11	2.58	8.86		Deficient in Milk-Fat 14%. "Appeal to Cow" and refers to Nos. 91 and 96.

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C.	Remarks.
		Milk-Fat. %	Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat %		
109	Aug. 7	2.43	8.79		Deficient in Milk-Fat 19%.
45	April 9	2.88	8.84		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Refers to No. 34.
72	May 21	2.91	8.97		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
87	May 31	2.94	8.64	-0.544	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Refers to No. 80.
122	Sept. 26	2.89	8.64		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
123	Sept. 26	2.91	8.65		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
9	Feb. 26	2.93	8.38	-0.549	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) normal.
57	April 24	2.93	8.46	-0.539	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. F. Pt. (Hortvet) normal.
51	April 19	4.50	8.02	-0.546	Deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat 5.6%. F. Pt. (Hortvet) normal. Contained 20 parts per million of Formaldehyde.
166	Dec. 9	3.75	8.64		Contained a small amount of Dirt (coal dust). Informal Pasteurised.
171	Dec. 18	5.65	8.28	Sour	Abnormal in Character.

With the exception of one sample, which contained 20 parts per million of Formaldehyde, all the samples of Milk were free from preservatives.

Under the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations the addition of any preservative to Milk is prohibited.

Subsequent samples taken from the same source as this sample were found to be free from preservatives.

LARD.

The sample of Lard was found, on examination, to contain fat foreign to Lard. It should have been described as a Lard Substitute.

MEAT PRODUCTS.

Fourteen samples of Meat Products were submitted for analysis during the Year.

One sample of Potted Meat contained 5.7 per cent. of wheat starch and, in my opinion, should have been described as Potted Meat paste.

One sample of Meat Pie was submitted together with the Flour and Lard Compound used in making it. The Pie appeared to have been badly made but nothing deleterious was found either in the pie itself or the ingredients, and a piece of pie crust made from the ingredients was normal in all respects.

All the samples of Meat Products were free from preservatives and in the case of Canned Products, were free from metallic contamination.

SUBSTITUTES.

Two samples of Egg Substitute, one sample of Lemon Substitute and one sample of Onion Powder were received during the year.

One sample, described as "Egg Powder," consisted of Wheat Flour, Gum and Baking Powder ingredients, coloured with a yellow dye. No dried egg was present. The label bore a statement to the effect that one ounce was equivalent to six eggs. An article of this nature cannot be described as an "Egg Powder" nor can it be stated that "one ounce is equivalent to six eggs."

The remaining sample of Egg Substitute, which also consisted of Wheat Flour and Baking Powder ingredients, was correctly described on the label as a substitute.

The sample of Lemon Substitute was a white powder containing Citric Acid, reducing Sugars and added Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C). The amount of Vitamin C was substantially in agreement with the amount stated on the label to be present.

The sample of Onion Powder consisted mainly of Wheat Flour with a flavour of Onion. The statement on the package that "a teaspoon is equal to one medium sized onion" is, in my opinion, an exaggeration.

JAM.

Two samples of Jam were received during the Year.

One sample, described as Date Jam, was submitted owing to a complaint that it had a peculiar taste. This taste appeared to be the normal taste of dates. The Jam contained a very low percentage of Sugar, the soluble solids being only 38·6 per cent. as against the standard of 68·5 per cent. required in English controlled Jam. There is no standard for Date Jam but a Jam with such a low Sugar content would be liable to ferment.

The other Jam, Strawberry and Gooseberry, was sent in owing to a complaint of mould. The Jam itself was genuine and the mould was found to be one of the common moulds which could not be considered injurious.

SACCHARIN TABLETS.

The sample of Saccharin Tablets submitted was labelled "50 Saccharin Tablets. Guaranteed 550 Strength. 1 Tablet=1 lump of Sugar."

The Tablets had an average weight of 0·9 grains and contained 0·13 grains of Saccharin.

Under the Saccharin (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, which came into force on February 1st, 1942, the Tablets would have practically conformed to Half-Strength Saccharin Tablets.

None of the other samples call for special comment.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

No samples were received under the above Act during the Year 1941.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN EVANS,
City Analyst.

SECTION J.

REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR.

THE OUSE NAVIGATION OFFICES,
NABURN LOCKS,
YORK,

30th March, 1942.

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit, as Inspector of Canal Boats, my annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1941.

There has been no addition to or deletion from the number of vessels on my register during the year, neither have any certificates or duplicates been issued.

The number of Canal Boats on my register at the end of the year 1941 was 305. Of these, 219 have been broken up, transferred to other districts or are not now used as dwellings.

Fifty-one vessels are not now traceable and 35 of the registered vessels are regularly employed in this district.

Fifty canal boat inspections were made during the year 1941.

No women or children were on the boats inspected, and the crews totalled 100 men.

The vessels inspected were generally in good condition as to repairs and cleanliness. The cases of infectious disease on board were reported, and no contraventions of the Canal Boat Regulations were observed, or any warning notices issued.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) E. FEWSTER.

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